

1st Declension Endings

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

How To Find A Noun Stem

Rule: _____

Two Rules For **Neuter** Nouns

#1: _____

#2: _____

2nd Declension Endings

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

2nd Declension Endings, **Neuter**

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

3rd Declension Endings

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

3rd Declension Endings, **Neuter**

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

Present Tense Endings

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

Imperfect Tense Endings

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

Future Tense Endings, 1st/2nd

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

Future Tense Endings, 3rd/4th

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

Irregular Verb: **sum, esse**

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

Irregular Verb: **eō, ire**

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

Which Conjugation...?

1st:	_____
2nd:	_____
3rd:	_____
4th:	_____

Prepositions With Acc & Abl

Acc: _____

Abl: _____

TIME: _____

Vocabulary Section, Chapters 1-9 (With Story Vocabulary)

Chapter I

ambulō, ambulāre, to walk	somnambulate, amble, perambulate
cenō, cenāre, to dine	
festinō, festināre, to hurry	
intrō, intrāre, to enter	introduction, intro, introspective, intromit
laborō, laborāre, to work	laborious, laborer
casa, casae, f, house, cottage	
cena, cenae, f, dinner	
femina, feminae, f, woman	feminine, feminism, feminizing, femicide
puella, puellae, f, girl	
fessus, a, um, tired	
laetus, a, um, happy	
latus, a, um, wide	
paratus, a, um, prepared	
mox, soon	
nōn, not	
et, and	
sed, but	

Memorization Tricks:

- #1: _____
- #2: _____
- #3: _____
- #4: _____
- #5: _____

Vocabulary Section, Chapters 1-9 (With Story Vocabulary)

Chapter II

iuvō, iuvāre, to help	
laudō, laudāre, to praise	applaud, laudable
narrō, narrāre, to tell	narrator, narration, narrative
parō, parāre, to prepare	
portō, portāre, to carry	portable, transport, imports, deportation
salutō, salutāre, to greet	salutation, salutatorian, salute
vocō, vocāre, to call	invoke, vocal, convocation, vocal chords
aqua, aquae, f, water	aqueduct, aquarium, aquatic, aquaplane
fabula, fabulae, f, story	fabulous, fable
filia, filae, f, daughter	filial responsibilities
via, viae, f, road	
iratus, a, um, angry	irate, irritable, irritation
subitō, suddenly	
in (<i>ablative</i>), in, on	
in (<i>accusative</i>), into, onto	

Chapter II, Story Vocabulary

cessō, cessāre, to be idle, to delay
rapiō, rapere, to snatch

Memorization Tricks:

- #1: _____
- #2: _____
- #3: _____
- #4: _____
- #5: _____

Vocabulary Section, Chapters 1-9 (With Story Vocabulary)

Chapter III

maneō, manēre, to stay, to wait	mansion, remain, immanent
sedeō, sedēre, to sit, to stay	sedentary, sediment
videō, vidēre, to see	video, vision, visual, revise, envision
ascendō, ascendere, to climb	ascension, ascend
cadō, cadere, to fall	
currō, currere, to run	current, recurring, incursion, concurrent
ducō, ducere, to lead	deduction, reduce, duke, ductile
mittō, mittere, to send	transmit, emit, remission, missive, permissible
audiō, audīre, to hear	auditorium, auditory, audition, inaudible
redō, redere, to return	
inquit, she/he says	
terra, terrae, f, land, earth	territory, terrain, inter, subterranean
cibus, cibī, m, food	
colonus, colonī, m, farmer	colonial, colonize
filius, filiī, m, son	
ager, agrī, m, field	agriculture, agrarian
puer, puerī, m, boy	puerile
anxious, a, um, anxious	anxiety
ad (<i>accusative</i>), towards, to	
nam, see what had happened was...	

Chapter III, Story Vocabulary

oliva, olivae, f, olives olive tree
decutiō, decutere, to shake down
colligō, colligere, to collect
lapsō, lapsāre, to slip
saucius, a, um, hurt, injured
quiescō, quiescere, to rest

Memorization Tricks:

- #1: _____
- #2: _____
- #3: _____
- #4: _____
- #5: _____

Vocabulary Section, Chapters 1-9 (With Story Vocabulary)

Chapter IV

adsum, adesse, **to be present**curō, curāre, **to care for** cureaccedō, accedere, **to approach**procedō, procedere, **to go forward** procession, proceedsurgō, surgere, **to rise** insurgent, surge, resurge, resurrectiondormiō, dormīre, **to sleep** dormitory, dormantveniō, venīre, **to come**magnus, a, um, **great, big** magnify, magnificent, magnanimousmiser, misera, miserum, **miserable**multus, a, um, **much, many** multiply, multitudeamicus, amicī, m, **friend** amicableludus, ludī, m, **school**cur, **why**diū, **for a long time**iam, **now, already**lentē, **slowly**saepe, **often**tandem, **at last, finally**quod, **because**ubi, **when, where**

Chapter IV, Story Vocabulary

cotidie, **every day** confectus, a, um, **finished**fons, fontis, m, **fountain** querela, querelae, f, **complaints**plenus, a, um, **full** pluit, **it has rained**aegrē, **with difficulty** nemo, neminis, c, **no one**effluō, effluere, **to flow out** duovirī, **the politicians**fractus, a, um, **broken** interdum, **sometimes**colloquium, colloquiī, n, **conversation**consistō, consistere, **to stop**

Memorization Tricks:

- #1: _____
- #2: _____
- #3: _____
- #4: _____
- #5: _____

Vocabulary Section, Chapters 1-9 (With Story Vocabulary)

Chapter V

clamō, clamāre, to shout	exclamation, clamor
dō, dāre, to give	data
rogō, rogāre, to ask	interrogate
spectō, spectāre, to watch	inspect, spectacles, spectator
iaceō, iacēre, to lie down	
respondeō, respondēre, to reply	
dicō, dicere, to say	diction, dictate, edict, dictionary
emō, emere, to buy	
ponō, ponere, to put, to place	exponent, impose, deposition
tradō, tradere, to hand over	tradition, extradite
adveniō, advenīre, to arrive	adventure, advent
faciō, facere, to do, to make	factory, manufacture
hortus, hortī, m, garden	horticulture
unus, a, um, one	
duo, duae, duo, two	
trēs, tria, three	
alius, alia, alius, other, another	
bonus, a, um, good	bona fide, bonus, pro bono
malus, a, um, bad	maleficent, malicious, malignant, malfunction
statim, at once, immediately	stat
cum (<i>ablative</i>), with	
per (<i>accusative</i>), through	
nec/neque, and not, nor	

Chapter V, Story Vocabulary

mane, early	vendō, vendere, to sell
lana lanae, f, wool	nimium, too much
figus, ficī, m, fig	interea, meanwhile
forum, market	quantī, how much
uva, uvae, f, grape	piscatorius, a, um, fishy

Memorization Tricks:

- #1: _____
- #2: _____
- #3: _____
- #4: _____
- #5: _____

Vocabulary Section, Chapters 1-9 (With Story Vocabulary)

Chapter VI

debeō, debēre, ought, must	debt, debit, indebted
doceō, docēre, teach	doctor, doctrine
iubeō, iubēre, order	
constituō, constituere, decide	constitution
dimittō, dimittere, to send away	(see 'mittō' above)
ludō, lidere, to play	ludicrous
scribō, scribere, to write	script, scribble, inscribe, describe, prescription
cupiō, cupere, to desire	Cupid
eō, ire, to go	
exeō, exire, to go out	exit
ianua, ianae, f, door	January, janitor
littera, litterae, f, letters	literal, literary, illiterate
domus, domī, f, home	domestic, domicile
magister, magistrī, m, teacher	magistrate
ceterī, ceterae, cetera, the rest	et cetera
meus, a, um, my	
tuus, a, um, your	
celeriter, quickly	
diligenter, carefully	
iterum, again	iteration, reiterate
prope (<i>accusative</i>), near	
itaque, and so	

Chapter VI, Story Vocabulary

consistō, to stop	stultus, a, um, dumb	verō, true
prior, first	discō, discere, to learn	abeō, abire, to go away
quae, who	recte, correctly	dum, while
serō, late	errō, errāre, to make a mistake	
tabula, tabulae, f, tablet	bene, well	
corrigō, corrigere, to correct	benigne, kindly	

Memorization Tricks:

- #1: _____
- #2: _____
- #3: _____
- #4: _____
- #5: _____

Vocabulary Section, Chapters 1-9 (With Story Vocabulary)

Chapter VII

convocō, convocāre, to call together	convocation
navigō, navigāre, to sail	navigate
oppugnō, oppugnāre, to attack	
pugnō, pugnāre, to fight	pugnacious
defendō, defendere, to defend	
occidō, occidere, to kill	homicide, fratricide, suicide, etc.
resistō, resistere, to resist	
vincō, vincere, to conquer	invincible
capiō, capere, to take	captivity, capture
fugiō, fugere, to flee	fugitive, refugee
iaciō, iacere, to throw	
ira, irae, f, wrath, anger	irate
pugna, pugnae, f, fight	
canis, canis, c, dog	canine
comes, comitis, c, comrade	
frater, fratris, m, brother	fraternity, fratricide, fraternal
navis, navis, f, ship	naval, navy
pater, patris, m, father	patriarchy, patricide, paternal
princeps, principis, m, prince	
rex, regis, m, king	regal, regent, regicide
urbs, urbis, f, city	urban, suburbs
fortiter, bravely	
carus, a, um, dear	
fortis, forte, brave	
omnis, omne, all, every	omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent
ab (<i>ablative</i>), from, away from	

Chapter VII, Story Vocabulary

hero, herois, hero	obsideō, obsidere, besiege	pellō, pellere, drive
exercitum, army	rixa, rixae, quarrel	incendō, incendere, to light on fire

Memorization Tricks:

- #1: _____
- #2: _____
- #3: _____
- #4: _____
- #5: _____

Vocabulary Section, Chapters 1-9 (With Story Vocabulary)

Chapter VIII

possum, posse, to be able to	possible, potent
expectō, expectāre, to wait for	expectation
servō, servāre, to save, to protect	
timeō, timēre, to fear	timid
reddō, reddere, to return	
relinquō, relinquere, to leave behind	relinquish
vertō, vertere, to turn	vertices, vertical, inverted
coniciō, conicere, to hurl	conjecture
hasta, hastae, f, spear	
porta, portae, f, gate	portal
murus, murī, m, wall	intramural, murals
mater, matris, m, mother	maternal, maternity, matriarch
mors, mortis, f, death	mortality, immortal
mortuus, a, um, dead	
solus, a, um, alone	solitary, solo
territus, a, um, terrified	
incolumis, incolume, safe, unharmed	
circum (<i>accusative</i>), around	
ex (<i>ablative</i>), out of, out from	
hīc, here	
-que, and	

Chapter VIII, Story Vocabulary

lugeō, lugēre, to mourn	vitō, vitāre, to avoid
vindicō, vindicāre, to take vengeance	percutiō, percutere, to strike
obeō, obīre, to go to meet	volō, volāre, to fly
orō, orāre, to beg	aura, aurae, air
claudō, claudere, to close	trahō, trahere, to drag
invitus, a, um, unwillingly	vigil, vigilis, watchman
tergum, tergī, n, back	tollō, tollere, to lift up

Memorization Tricks:

- #1: _____
- #2: _____
- #3: _____
- #4: _____
- #5: _____

Vocabulary Section, Chapters 1-9 (With Story Vocabulary)

Chapter IX

gaudeō, gaudēre, **to rejoice**habeō, habēre, **to have**moneō, monēre, **to warn**taceō, tacēre, **to be silent**bibō, bibere, **to drink**conscendō, conscendere, **to board**accipiō, accipere, **to receive**conveniō, convenīre, **to come together**insula, insulae, f, **island**equus, equī, m, **horse**vir, virī, m, **man**labor, laboris, m, **work, hardship**nox, noctis, f, **night**uxor, uxoris, f, **wife**novus, a, um, **new**parvus, a, um, **small**paucī, paucae, pauca, **few**tacitus, a, um, **silent**totus, a, um, **whole**ingens, ingentis, **massive**sīc, **thus**inter (*accusative*), **among, between**

habitual

monitor, admonish

tacit

imbibe, bibulous

convene, conventional

insulate, insular

equestrian

virile

laborious

noxious, nocturnal

uxoricide, uxorious

supernova, novel

parvovirus

paucity

taciturn

totality

Chapter IX, Story Vocabulary

consilium, consiliū, n, **plan**lignus, a, um, **wooden**venter, ventris, **belly**celō, celāre, **to hide**confectus, a, um, **finished**ora, orae, **shore**credō, credere, **trust**donum, donī, n, **gift**fortasse, **perhaps**ebrius, a, um, **drunk**

Memorization Tricks:

- #1: _____
- #2: _____
- #3: _____
- #4: _____
- #5: _____

Review: Present Tense Conjugations

First conjugation verbs have -āre in the second principal part (e.g. portō, portāre).

First conjugation verbs have the vowel -a before the verbal endings.

portō portamus **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least
 portas portatis ten verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two
 portat portat of them to translate into English.

Second conjugation verbs have -ēre in the second principal part (e.g. manēō, manēre).

Second conjugation verbs have the vowel -e before the verbal endings.

manēō manemus **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least
 manes manetis six verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two
 manet manent of them to translate into English.

Third conjugation verbs have -ere in the second principal part (e.g. mittō, mittere).

Third conjugation verbs have the vowel -i before the verbal endings.

Notice that the third person plural has a -unt ending, NOT -int.

mittō mittimus **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least
 mittis mittitis ten verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two
 mittit mittunt of them to translate into English.

Third -iō conjugation verbs have -ere in the second principal part, but also have -iō in the first principal part instead of just -ō (e.g. capiō, capere).

Third -iō conjugation verbs have the vowel -i before the verbal endings.

Notice that the third person plural has a -iunt ending.

capiō capimus **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least
 capis capitis three verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two
 capit capiunt of them to translate into English.

Fourth conjugation verbs have -īre in the second principal part (e.g. audiō, audīre).

Fourth conjugation verbs have the vowel -i before the verbal endings.

Notice that the third person plural has a -iunt ending.

audiō audimus **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least
 audis auditis three verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two
 audit audiunt of them to translate into English.

PRACTICE: Write out your present tense endings ten times on a separate sheet of paper.

Review: Imperfect Tense Conjugation

The imperfect tense endings are as follows (including translation):

-bam	-bamus	-I was ____ing	-we were ____ing
-bas	-batis	-you were ____ing	-y'all were ____ing
-bat	-bant	-she was ____ing	-they were ____ing

PRACTICE: Choose three verbs from each conjugation and conjugate them in the imperfect tense, including translations of each form. Pay special attention to the 3rd -iō conjugation.

Review: Future Tense Conjugation

Rhyme for Future Tense: -bo -bi -bu for 1 and 2, -a and -e for 4 and 3.

The future tense endings for the 1st and 2nd conjugations are as follows:

-bō	-bimus
-bis	-bitis
-bit	-bunt

The future tense endings for the 3rd (including -iō) and 4th conjugations are as follows:

-am	-emus
-es	-etis
-et	-ent

The future tense is always translated with the word **WILL**. (e.g. they **WILL** flee)

PRACTICE: Choose three verbs from each conjugation and conjugate them in the future tense, including translations of each form. Careful with the 3rd and 4th conjugations.

Review: The Irregular Verb SUM, ESSE

The verb 'to be', *sum, esse*, conjugates irregularly as follows in the present and imperfect tenses.

sum	sumus	eram	eramus
es	estis	eras	eratis
est	sunt	erat	erant

PRACTICE: Conjugate *sum* five times in both tenses, then practice *possum* as well.

Review: Practice With Verb Forms

When you have completed the review practices for all three verb tenses above, go through the following exercises and then check your answers on the next page.

Translate English to Latin and Latin to English.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1. manebunt | _____ | 2. sedent | _____ |
| 3. audient | _____ | 4. capiebant | _____ |
| 5. fugiam | _____ | 6. portabō | _____ |
| 7. bibō | _____ | 8. mittebam | _____ |
| 9. he will fight | _____ | 10. he will sleep | _____ |
| 11. you were saving | _____ | 12. they take | _____ |

Translate These Mini-Sentences.

1. puerī casam oppugnabunt

2. in hortō dormiebamus

3. regem urbis occidam

4. meum canem servatis

5. mox navēs conscendemus

6. princeps ex urbe fugiebat

7. rex equum facere poterat

8. puellae sunt miserae, sed mater est laeta

9. Herakles erat vir fortis

PRACTICE: Write out ten of your own Latin sentences similar to the ones above.

ANSWER KEY

Review: Practice With Verb Forms

Translate English to Latin and Latin to English.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. manebunt | <u>they will remain</u> | 2. sedent | <u>they sit</u> |
| 3. audient | <u>they will hear</u> | 4. capiebant | <u>they were taking</u> |
| 5. fugiam | <u>I will flee</u> | 6. portabō | <u>I will carry</u> |
| 7. bibō | <u>I drink</u> | 8. mittebam | <u>I was sending</u> |
| 9. he will fight | <u>pugnabit</u> | 10. he will sleep | <u>dormiet</u> |
| 11. you were saving | <u>servabas</u> | 12. they take | <u>capiunt</u> |

Translate These Mini-Sentences.

- puerī casam oppugnabunt
the boys will attack the house
- in hortō dormiebamus
we were sleeping in the garden
- regem urbis occidam
I will kill the king of the city
- meum canem servatis
y'all protect my dog
- mox navēs conscendemus
soon we will board the ships
- princeps ex urbe fugiebat
the prince was fleeing out of the city
- rex equum facere poterat
the king was able to make a horse
- puellae sunt miserae, sed mater est laeta
the girls are miserable, but their mother is happy
- Herakles erat vir fortis
Herakles was a brave man

Review: Infinitives

The **infinitive** form of any verb is simply the second principal part, the one ending in -re.

This **infinitive** form (e.g. portāre, mittere, etc.) is the ‘to _____’ form (e.g. to carry, to send).

Several verbs often pair up with another verb in the infinitive form:

possum, cupiō, debet, iubeō, constituō, parō, and moneō can all pair up with an infinitive.

Translate These Mini-Sentences with Infinitives:

1. ad litus currere cupit

2. murōs spectāre virōs moneō

3. domum īre debemus

4. saepe dormīre nōn possum

5. princeps navēs oppugnāre constituit

Review: Imperatives

The **imperative** form of the verb is the command form, used to give orders or requests.

The **singular imperative** is used to address one person, and is formed by removing the -re from the infinitive form of the verb. (e.g. parā! dormī! mitte!)

The **plural imperative** is used to address multiple people, and is formed by adding -te to the singular form of the imperative. The exception to this rule is the third conjugation, where the vowel also changes from -e to -i, just as in the third conjugation present tense. (e.g. mittite!)

Translate These Mini-Sentences with Imperatives:

1. puella, aquam ad casam porta!

2. fratrēs, in bellō fortiter pugnate!

3. discipule, litteram ad tuum amicum mitte!

4. ā malō rege celeriter fugite!

5. virī, ad insulam novam navigāre parate!

ANSWER KEY

Review: Infinitives

Translate These Mini-Sentences with Infinitives:

1. ad litus currere cupit
he wants to run to the shore
2. murōs spectāre virōs moneō
I warn the men to watch the walls
3. domum īre debemus
we ought to go home
4. saepe dormīre nōn possum
often I am not able to sleep
5. princeps navēs oppugnāre constituit
the prince decides to attack the ships

Review: Imperatives

Translate These Mini-Sentences with Imperatives:

1. puella, aquam ad casam porta!
girl, carry water to the house!
2. fratrēs, in bellō fortiter pugnate!
brothers, fight bravely in the war!
3. discipule, litteram ad tuum amicum mitte!
student, send a letter to your friend!
4. ā malō rege celeriter fugite!
flee quickly from the bad king!
5. virī, ad insulam novam navigāre parate!
men, prepare to sail to a new island!

Review: Noun Cases

The **nominative** case is always used for the subject of the sentence.

- the **tiger** devoured many small critters
- my **father** is a dragon
- we** will not remain in this strange place

The **genitive** case is used to show possession, or ownership, translated with *of* *the*.

- the walls **of the city**
- the spears **of many soldiers**

The **dative** case is used for indirect objects, usually with verbs of giving, showing, or telling.

- we gave new books **to the students**
- the man showed a rare photograph **to his friend**
- the elders tell good stories **to the children**

The **accusative** case is used for the direct object, and also with certain prepositions.

- brave men are attacking **the city**
- the defenders ran **towards the gates**

The **ablative** case is used with prepositions, or simply *by* or *with*.

- the warrior killed many enemies **with his sword**
- the small girl stands **in the field**
- he did not run **from the snake**

PRACTICE: Find a book or article *in English* and go through the text marking up the case of every noun you find. If you are not certain, skip it.

Review: Noun Cases

Practice your noun cases by translating the following simple sentences and labelling each **noun** in the sentence with the correct **case**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. meus frater est fortis
_____ | 2. virī aquam bibunt
_____ |
| 3. colonus in agrō laborat
_____ | 4. canis ad navem currit
_____ |
| 5. extra murōs urbis sedemus
_____ | 6. hastae virōrum sunt magnae
_____ |
| 7. meī fratres per silvam currunt
_____ | 8. murī urbis sunt ingentēs
_____ |
| 9. circum urbem ambulamus
_____ | 10. puer ex ianuā casae fugit
_____ |
| 11. multae puellae fabulam audiunt
_____ | 12. filia regis est pulchra
_____ |
| 13. canis puellae in silvam currit
_____ | 14. malus vir ab equō iratō fugit
_____ |
| 15. duo principēs sunt mortuī
_____ | 16. vir et femina sunt laetī
_____ |

PRACTICE: On a separate sheet of paper, decline the following nouns and translate them:
puella, puellae, f; hortus, hortī, m; rex, regis, m; filia, filiae, f; cibus, cibī, m; mors, mortis, f.

ANSWER KEY

Review: Noun Cases

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. meus frater est fortis
<i>my brother is brave</i> | 2. virī aquam bibunt
<i>the men drink water</i> |
| 3. colonus in agrō laborat
<i>the farmer works in the field</i> | 4. canis ad navem currit
<i>the dog runs towards the ship</i> |
| 5. extra murōs urbis sedemus
<i>we sit outside the walls of the city</i> | 6. hastae virōrum sunt magnae
<i>the spears of the men are great</i> |
| 7. meī fratres per silvam currunt
<i>my brothers run through the forest</i> | 8. murī urbis sunt ingentes
<i>the walls of the city are massive</i> |
| 9. circum urbem ambulamus
<i>we walk around the city</i> | 10. puer ex ianuā casae fugit
<i>a boy flees out the door of the house</i> |
| 11. multae puellae fabulam audiunt
<i>many girls hear the story</i> | 12. filia regis est pulchra
<i>the daughter of the king is beautiful</i> |
| 13. canis puellae in silvam currit
<i>the dog of the girl runs into the forest</i> | 14. malus vir ab equō iratō fugit
<i>a bad man flees from the angry horse</i> |
| 15. duo principes sunt mortuī
<i>two princes are dead</i> | 16. vir et femina sunt laetī
<i>the man and the woman are happy</i> |

puella	<i>the girl</i>	puellae	<i>the girls</i>
puellae	<i>of the girl</i>	puellārum	<i>of the girls</i>
puellae	<i>to the girl</i>	puellīs	<i>to the girls</i>
puellam	<i>the girl (d.o.)</i>	puellās	<i>the girls (d.o.)</i>
puellā	<i>by/with the girl</i>	puellīs	<i>by/with the girls</i>

et cetera, et cetera, et cetera...

Review: Noun Declensions

We have learned three noun declensions this year. Their endings are as follows:

1st		2nd		3rd	
-a	-ae	-us/er	-ī	—	-ēs
-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um
-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus
-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-em	-ēs
-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus

PRACTICE: Write out your declension charts until you fill an entire page of blank paper.

Review: Noun Declensions, Neuter Nouns

The neuter nouns have **two rules**.

#1: The nominative and accusative are always identical.

#2: The nominative and accusative plural end in -a.

We only have neuter nouns in the 2nd and 3rd declension.

In the 2nd declension, the nominative singular and accusative singular are both -um.

In the 3rd declension, the nominative singular and accusative singular are both —, the freebie.

Examples:

bellum, ī, n		litus, litoris, n	
-bell <u>um</u>	-bella	- <u>litus</u>	-litora
-bellī	-bellōrum	-litoris	-litorum
-bellō	-bellīs	-litorī	-litoribus
-bell <u>um</u>	-bella	- <u>litus</u>	-litora
-bellō	-bellīs	-litore	-litoribus

The **marked** sections show how these nouns differ from their non-neuter versions.

PRACTICE: Decline the following nouns on a separate sheet of paper:

caelum, caelī, n; consilium, consiliī, n; saxum, saxī, n; flumen, fluminis, n; mare, maris, n;
templum, templī, n; vinum, vini, n; flibben, bulboris, n; wigglex, rubboris, n.

Review: Pairing Nouns and Adjectives

The rule for adjectives is that they **must agree with their noun in gender, number, and case**.

The noun *mater, matris, mother* is **feminine**, so any adjective must also be feminine.

Examples: *bona mater, the good mother*; *bonārum matrum, of the good mothers*.

The same rule applies when a 3rd declension adjective pairs with a 1st or 2nd declension noun.

Examples: *fortī virō, to the brave man*; *fortēs feminās, the brave women (d.o.)*.

Adjectives with the form: *malus, a, um* can be either 1st or 2nd declension, depending on the gender of the noun with which they are paired. (e.g. *malus hortus* vs. *mala puella*)

Adjectives with the form *fortis, forte* are 3rd declension always. (e.g. *fortis vir* vs. *fortis femina*)

The *forte* form is the **neuter nominative/accusative** form. (e.g. *forte saxum, a brave rock*)

PRACTICE: Write out the **full declension chart** for the following noun-adjective pairs:
all the farmers; the brave girl; the good dog; the bad king; the beautiful ship; the safe garden.

Example: the beautiful night, *nox pulchra*

<i>nox pulchra</i>	<i>the beautiful night</i>	<i>noctēs pulchrae</i>	<i>the beautiful nights</i>
<i>noctis pulchrae</i>	<i>of the beautiful night</i>	<i>noctum pulchārum</i>	<i>of the beautiful nights</i>
<i>noctī pulchrae</i>	<i>to the beautiful night</i>	<i>noctibus pulchrīs</i>	<i>to the beautiful nights</i>
<i>noctem pulchram</i>	<i>the beautiful night (d.o.)</i>	<i>noctēs pulchrās</i>	<i>the beautiful nights (d.o.)</i>
<i>nocte pulchrā</i>	<i>with the beautiful night</i>	<i>noctibus pulchrīs</i>	<i>with the beautiful nights</i>

Review: Mythology

We have covered several major myths this year.

- Trojan War (From Oxford)
- Hades and Persephone
- Herakles and the 12 Labors
- The Olympian Gods and their Symbols
- Theseus and the Minotaur
- Odysseus and Polyphemus

For each of the above, you should have a general sense of the story with correct details.

Below are some examples of questions which might be asked on the final exam:

1. What natural phenomenon does the Hades & Persephone myth help explain?
2. How did Odysseus and his sailors escape from Polyphemus?
3. In what way was Actaeon punished for his 'crime'?
4. Which God or Goddess has the peacock as one of their symbols?
5. Name at least three symbols for the God Zeus.
6. Which two labors of Herakles didn't 'count' and why?
7. How did Theseus escape from the labyrinth after killing the minotaur?
8. Name two virgin goddesses. Name two characters in myth with a divine parent.

On the final exam, you should also expect one question in which an image is provided and you must answer several mythology questions about that image, identifying elements in the image that you recognize from the stories we have learned through the year.

To prepare for this, search through images found online relating to the myths above.

Review: Itty Bitty Words and Confusables

Here are some 'itty bitty' words that did not appear on the vocabulary lists from each chapter, or did, but are worth having again in a separate location. Knowing these will greatly aid you for the sight translation passage on the final exam.

deinde, then, next	statim, immediately	saepe, often
quoque, also	et, and	diū, for a long time
interea, meanwhile	ubi, when, where	quid, what
itaque, and so	cur, why	tandem, at last, finally
quod, because	nunc, now	mox, soon
subitō, suddenly	iam, now, already	dum, while
sed, but	post, after	valde, very, really
sic, thus	nam, see what had happened was	

These words pairs are easy to confuse; create a trick to help yourself memorize them correctly.

dicō, dicere vs. ducō, ducere

Trick: _____

maneō, manēre vs. moneō, monēre

Trick: _____

capiō, capere vs. cupiō, cupere

Trick: _____

Now think about which other word pairs you mix up the most often, and add them here:

Trick: _____

Trick: _____

Trick: _____

[illegible]